

# JOURNAL

OF THE

## BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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Vol. V. No. 41

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September, 1943

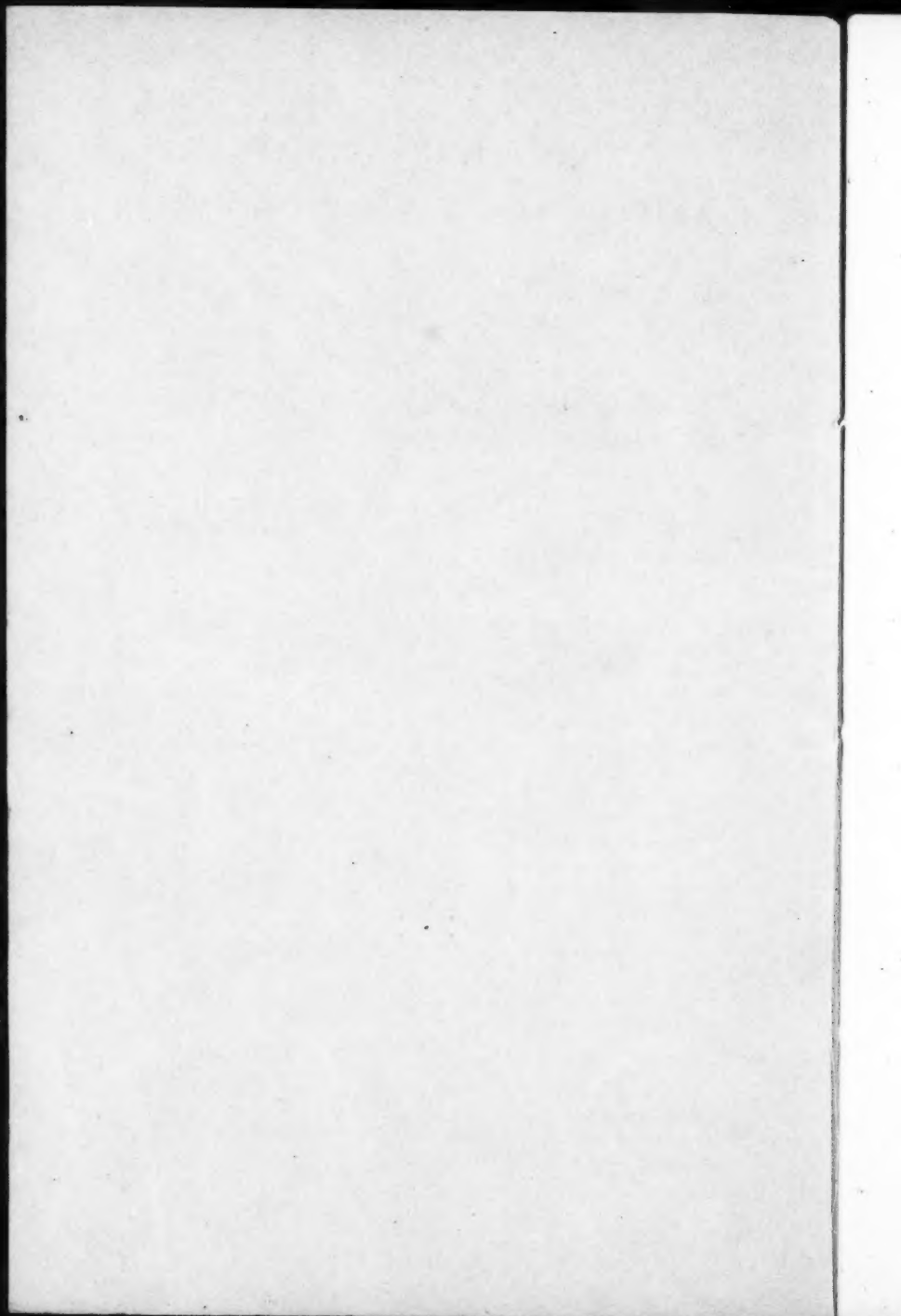
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*Price to Non-Members, 1/3*



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## NOTICES

**Members are reminded that subscriptions for the year July 1st, 1943, to June 30th, 1944, are now due.**

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A list of books in the B.S.D. Library, that which was published in *B.S.D. J.* 35, with a few additions, can be obtained from the Editor on application.

\* \* \* \* \*

Copies of *Dowsing*, by Captain W. H. Trinder, can be obtained from Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2, at 6s. 4d. for members and 8s. 4d. for non-members.

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The first Journal of the Medical Society of Radiesthesia can be obtained from the Editor, Dr. Guyon Richards, 9 Fordington Road, Highgate, N.6, at the price of 2s. 6d., postage 2d. extra. A cheque or Postal Order for 2s. 8d. should accompany the order.

Members writing to the Editor for copies are reminded that he is a busy doctor and that the preparation of the Journal involves a considerable amount of work for which there is but little time. He therefore requests that members will kindly refrain from writing letters which require an answer unless they are about the Society, in which case they should kindly enclose postage.

This does not apply to letters sent for publication in that Journal or for answer therein.

\* \* \* \* \*

Will anyone having a complete set of the B.S.D. Journals, and also anyone having a copy of *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, by Messrs. Maby and Franklin, to dispose of, kindly communicate with the Editor.

The price of *Journals* to non-members is 1s. 3d.

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of old *Journals*, is 9d. and 6d. respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given on request to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

\* \* \* \* \*

Messrs. Devine and Co. Ltd., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply pendulums of whale ivory with central suspension and cavity for same, at 7s. 6d. each; also nickel-silver and copper angle rods, together with whalebone rods in desired dimensions of flat, square or circular section.

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The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary. Owing to the increased cost of postage the price is now 1s. 3d., post free.

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Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

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The Editor would be glad if the member who was issued with *The Physics of the Divining Rod* from the B.S.D. Library would return it to him as soon as possible.





## RADIO-PROSPECTION

### THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF WATER DIVINING

BY J. CECIL MABY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., B.S.D.

*This article, the bulk of which appeared in Distribution of Electricity for July, 1943, was written in rejoinder to articles by Mr. J. E. Shipley, M.I.E.E., in the January and April numbers of that Journal.*

As the subject is a very large one, linking up with radio-location on the one hand, and atomic and nuclear physics, wave mechanics, cosmic and telluric radiation, X-ray analysis and geophysical problems of electromagnetism, on the other, I cannot do justice to it in the space of a semi-popular article. Interested readers should, therefore, refer to the special literature of the subject under the headings Dowsing, Radiesthesia (i.e., vital responsiveness to certain forms of electromagnetic radiation) and Short-wave Radio, respectively. But, apart from discussions in the journals of societies which deal specifically with the subject, few reliable publications are, unfortunately, yet available.

Recently a number of skilled and very critical investigators have continued to uphold the basic phenomenon, namely, that certain sensitive persons (who can be defined in advance by suitable laboratory tests with physiological instruments and artificial electromagnetic stimulation) get neuro-muscular reactions of various intensities in the neighbourhood of running streams, mineral veins, radioactive matter, pipe and cable lines, &c. Further, the precise positions and relative depths, magnitudes and even specific nature of such objects can be determined by means of spatial measurements made upon their associated "fields of manifestation."

The particular tool used as indicator and amplifier of such muscular reactions, is relatively unimportant, the only essentials being, primarily, resiliency of the material used plus pre-set tension in the controlling muscles. For without such "triggering" the reactions are not readily perceptible, though they can, in fact, be demonstrated without it in the laboratory, using suitable delicate instruments and automatic recording.

#### MODERN INVESTIGATIONS

Several years back a number of enthusiasts decided to found a British Society of Dowsters, following the French lead, and the Society is now a large and flourishing concern, publishing an informative quarterly journal. Among its members are numbered doctors, engineers, physicists, biologists, psychologists, &c., who have critically examined the available data and literature, and

who are determined upon ultimate full scientific status for the subject. A special investigation committee has, therefore, been formed (1935), and its detailed and costly labours have already done much to elucidate the subject. Apart from sorting the grain from the chaff (of which no sensible person wishes to deny that there was, at first, a fair quantity), the B.S.D. and similar societies abroad have gone a long way towards putting Dowsing and Radiesthesia on a sound physical basis. And in 1939 the present writer, collaborating with Mr. T. B. Franklin, M.A., F.R.S.E., made a serious attempt to present the scientific evidence in a new text book of the subject, working under the auspices of the B.S.D. investigation committee.

This recent work has been well received by those in direct touch with the subject as well as by many of the younger generation of scientists who do not suffer from old-fashioned prejudices. Mr. Shipley has, I believe, read our book; yet, without repeating the essential tests and experiments that form the physical basis of modern explanations of dowsing, he seems inclined to dismiss the whole affair offhand. In his recent articles (*loc. cit.*) Mr. Shipley recites a number of interesting facts that appear, however, to have little or nothing to do with radiesthetic detection work. Such an attitude is difficult to understand and still harder to condone, though it is, worse luck, a commonplace of scientific history, which is perennially blotted thereby; causing untold worry and hardship to inventors and pioneers in the name of conservative "authority."

In passing, be it noted that many enthusiastic exponents of this new science (now preferably named *radio-prospection* and *radio-analysis* respectively) started their enquiries in highly critical, if not sceptical, spirit. But they have since been converted by the force of observable facts and instrumental confirmations.

#### THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF "DOWSING"

A somewhat incredulous engineer of my acquaintance recently remarked that he could not lay aside this "fundamental objection to the claims of diviners": namely, that their statements appeared to rest on "unassessable, non-quantitative, physiological sensations of a purely subjective kind" on which there was no scientific check. Now this is, in fact, quite untrue, since (a) their statements can be checked (as they always have been) by actual boring or sinking; and careful analysis of the available data by several unprejudiced investigators in different countries and localities has repeatedly shown that the experienced dowser succeeds far beyond chance expectation, especially in some districts where generalised water tables are *not* in question and the geologist tends to fail his clients.

Failures in dowsing also occur, but the reasons for the latter are now rapidly becoming better understood, we think, and their percentage incidence greatly reduced by a few modern operators ; though much harm is still done to the subject as a whole by less critical dowsers, who make extreme claims of infallibility, &c. But they are now rapidly dying out, I am glad to say. (b) Checks are possible by means of some of the specially devised or modified physical instruments, such as sensitive electrometers and ionisation counters and Hertzian radio receivers, which confirm the general form, dimensions, intensities and even specific frequencies of the electromagnetic fields predetermined by reliable dowsers. But this is a tedious and costly business, though good progress is being made here, too. (c) The proper (non-"psychical") *reflex* reactions of human sensitives to such fields and rays are purely automatic and unconscious, except in so far as the motion of the indicator or meter employed can subsequently be seen or felt. The good radiesthetist uses his selected muscles, &c., as a perfectly robot device and avoids all voluntary control, wishful thinking, &c., like the plague. His muscles and nerves linking those muscles are employed in the role of the detector valve and associated electric components in a modern radio receiver, and his limbs (*e.g.*, the arms) may be employed as frame aerials for directional pick-up, inductively, of the radiation in question. Even a freshly decapitated frog's muscles will so respond and draw their own automatic tracing on a graphical recorder, showing temporal and spatial variations of "signal" strength or local ionising radiation. And no psychism is active here, surely !

In other words, consciousness and sensation are purely secondary in sound dowsing, and are only required in order, first, to maintain a pre-set condition of muscle tonus and balance of the indicator; second, to observe and record the reflex responses that occur. The human detector, therefore, is not essentially different from the best and most complex modern electromagnetic recording devices, and it appears to be no less sensitive, but a lot more portable, convenient and rapid in action ; while it can also analyse the results in a manner that a purely mechanical instrument can never hope to do.

It is strange that mechanically trained men tend to deny to the human body the right to act in such a capacity, while all the time they are themselves so acting in other connections by ear, hand, eye or nose—even when they read an electric meter, say. And that meter may quite easily be faulty or incorrectly calibrated. If so, of course, one has it checked by another standard instrument or second observer. But so, too, do we in radio prospecting. For a second dowser comes along and, if he is reliable, gets approximately the same quantitative and qualitative results. Or the first operator takes a long series of

readings over a given area, employing more than one method of detection or computation, and then bases his final conclusions on the totalised data; estimating the relative probability of correctness by the degree of conformity among all the data thus obtained. And this, surely, is scientific method.

#### SOME TYPICAL EXAMPLES

I shall now take some examples from recent surveys as being typical of the degree of accuracy now obtainable by improved dowsing technique. And note that these are *not* just "fishing yarns."

- (a) I go to a farm in North Devon in a part I have never visited or heard about before. Nothing is told me in advance by the owner. I make a traverse of a certain hill-top overlooking a wooded valley, and along the length of one big field I locate seven small underground streams, the widths, spacings and apparent depths and yields of which I estimate simply by divining rod and two simple reaction meters and a tape-measure. I then follow the biggest one downhill to the valley to see if it springs out, as two depth estimates along its course indicate that it is getting shallower (starting at 86 feet deep at the top of the field and only 54 feet deep, apparently, a little lower down) as the ground falls away. A rough survey shows that the ground surface has fallen some 30 feet in that distance, so I conclude that the strata and the stream must be outcropping downhill.

I find that, allowing for unevenness of the ground, all the supposed flows are at about equal level and that they should come to the surface near the bottom of the valley, with luck. Their apparent yields, interpreted from master yield curves which we have constructed from many years of experiment and practice all over England and Wales, range between 50 gallons per hour, approx., and 300 gallons per hour.

I then go down to the bottom of the valley, following the biggest stream of the series, and below a hedge and lynchet bank all the seven streams appear as actual springs ending in a reedy swamp and, finally, a ditched stream from the lot. One turns out to be tapped by a shallow well and piped off. It is the worst one (!), estimated at about 50 g.p.h., and the tenant confirmed that it yields only a small tank-full a day; "Yes, about 50 gallons at this time of year." The one I have followed down *is* the biggest, and I am not more than 1 ft. from the spring centre with my traced line down the hill. It is found to yield about 270 g.p.h. by bucket and stop-watch test, plus a little extra seepage. The other five are all of corresponding yields to my uphill estimates and correctly spaced.

- (b) I go to another country site in Gloucestershire with an expert dowser friend; a farm where we have neither of us been before nor know the tenant and his staff. We ask which is the field in which six unexploded bombs fell two years before. The farmer's mother says: "The long ploughed field through the orchard yonder." We explain our mission (an official one) and proceed to it. We set up our new direction-finding instrument on the nearest edge of the field, which is many hundreds yards long by some 400 wide, as it is very wet and muddy, and get bearings on the bombs by a technique which cannot yet be disclosed. These are marked by pegs on the ground and on a plan. We then proceed to two other stations so as to triangulate by cross-bearings from the edges of the field, obtaining *five* lines at the first site, *three* at the second and *four* at the third; but their reaction strengths are unequal. So we suppose that either some bombs are much nearer to us than others, or that, at the second and third stations, certain lines that gave extra strong values referred to two or more bombs in line. And our independent results at each station concur.

All this is worked out on paper and sketch plans made showing apparent positions of the bombs, some of which appear therefrom to be nearer, and others farther away, one being quite out of alignment with the other four and some 600 yards off, apparently. This worries us. We also find that the ideas we had respecting mutual alignment from two points fit the case, and we conclude from the strength of the reactions (measurable on standard scale) at the given apparent distances indicate small bombs of probably, 50 kilo size. And they give reaction for T.N.T. explosive.

We then go to the farmer and his son, tell them and show them all these results, and they confirm that we are, as far as they can now be sure of the original entry holes, "quite right all round," though the holes have long been ploughed over. They also confirm that they were very small bombs, judging by the one (the sixth that we never found) that had been salvaged and exploded, filled with T.N.T. The police officer in charge, originally, also confirmed these facts later.

- (c) I go to another fresh district on the Chalk near London to survey a large area for a public company. No details are given in advance, as usual, and I do not look up the geology at all beforehand, which is new to me. In addition to searching for fissure streams, which are found in pretty straight parallel lines, as if in "master" or "dip" joints in the upper chalk (the lines being parallel, it transpires,

to those of known fissures), I estimate the depth of an existent horizontal heading as a check on supposed stream depths.

The heading is first correctly located from ground level, at three points, to within a foot either way, appears to 7 feet high by 5 or 6 feet wide, whereas actually it turns out to be 6 feet by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and (surprisingly) shows no flow of water. This was also correct, as no pumping was in progress and the heading water-logged. I make the apparent depth to be 148-156 feet at one point, where it is later said to be 164-170 feet approx. This difference is due to refraction deficit, and a similar allowance is, thereafter, made on other objects in the same geological horizon. The percentage deficit agrees with our existing data for refractive indices of the various strata in question; and I also get correct diagnoses as to presence and proportionate thicknesses of clay and sandy beds overlying the chalk there; the radiometric values, after allowing for refraction, being 3, 22 and 59 feet to the tops of the three main beds, as against 3, 23 and 59 feet for true values by well sinking.

Yields of two piped flows, one moderate, one very large, are also not more than a few per cent. wrong, compared with the measured values—of the right order of yield per hour or day, that is to say.

#### SUMMARY OF NEW DISCOVERIES

In addition to the general remarks and three examples given above, the following summary of our own recent findings in this field may be found helpful as a preliminary to fuller study. And if the matter is not followed up, it is hoped that the reader will be prepared to accept these general conclusions as "authoritative."

- 1.—If involuntary muscles are irradiated or inducted suitable (steady d.c. unsuitable, fairly high frequency a.c. needed) by ionising rays or oscillatory e.m. fields, their reflex tonic state is modified. Such a change can be directly measured by certain simple means, and its correlation to field strength, &c., determined. Reaction occurs well below threshold of conscious sensation, and there seems to be a direct relation between oscillation frequency and reaction strength. This may be used for rough diagnosis of the source of the detectable radiation in some simple cases.\*
- 2.—Elongated conductors in less conductive media, presumably shock excited by natural sources of electromagnetic radiation of considerable material penetrating power (e.g., cosmic rays and their secondaries, and terrestrial electric disturbances), can be shown to be accompanied by an electromagnetic field of undulatory form just as defined

by the "dowser," using specially built radio receivers and ionisation counters. Weak earth currents and magnetic perturbations are also associated in accord with the same general plan. But investigation is complicated by phenomena of rock refraction, elliptical and rotating polarisation of the rays, that badly confuse the tyro, but which have, recently, been pretty fully investigated and comprehended both as to practice and theory. Fading of the Hertzian component also occurs in parallel with ordinary radio fading, but the more penetrating, much higher frequency components are not so affected, it seems. It is the latter that can now be used to define the specific nature of the objective as well as its mere existence and location underground, say, but much remains to be done in this respect.

- 3.—By taking precise measurements on the component zones of such patterned fields around various types of objective, it has been possible to build up master curves from which their depth below ground can be accurately computed, making due allowance for optical phenomena of refraction, &c., by intermediate strata; and the refractive indices of various common media to the lower frequency rays have been worked out and utilised in commercial practice over several years, successfully. Two or three alternative methods of depthing are now used, and results only accepted when they cross-check each other. One consists in artificial oscillation of the objective and measurement of certain interference rings and bands created. This method also permits of specific diagnosis of materials and estimation of depth and thicknesses of geological strata. Water-logged beds can thus be detected, as well as isolated water veins and fissure streams, &c., down to several hundred feet, using conducted shock excitation and re-radiation.
- 4.—Water in motion or, in fact, any object in motion relative to the detector system (physiological or instrumental) can be detected by virtue of an additional "flow field" which it creates in surrounding space, distinguishing it from a static object of like kind. The local intensity and relative extension of this field gives a measure of mass/velocity, and hence, for a stream, of potential yield; and, using standard reaction-threshold settings, &c., tolerably consistent comparative values are obtainable, leading to master curves that can be used successfully to compute "yield" in fresh cases. One apparatus of a novel kind has been devised by us on this basis which gives automatic records of the fields of moving objects, including very fair directional selectivity, and it was passed by one of



the Fighting Forces fully in our favour. Radio-location (normal), however, had the start and was thus given preferential development to meet war-time needs. But the dowser's contentions were thus nicely vindicated.

- 5.—Similar methods of attack, based on modern "dowsing" conceptions and practice, have also led to the development of a new kind of spectrum analysis (not yet published) that may ultimately prove to be simpler and quicker than classical chemical or spectrum analyses. Briefly, this depends on violent shock excitation of any given material or object and the precise measurement of the frequency of certain emergent secondary radiation, rather on the lines of the Barkla-Moseley "characteristic" secondary X-rays" which result when materials are irradiated and "fluoresced" by hard gamma rays.

The technique and theory are too involved to be described here and are not yet fully worked out, but excellent preliminary results have already been achieved, both qualitatively and quantitatively (mass/reaction effect utilised) in the laboratory, using a special ionisation counter as detector unit and amplification of the natural cosmic ray factor by artificial sources of energy for excitation. But the effects were first observed, and that very accurately, by physiological detection methods.

There is a clear relationship between frequency of the secondary radiation from any specimen and its constituent atomic or molecular weights; and objects may be in opaque boxes or unbroken for such analysis. Small quantities can be dealt with by previous solution, being evidently far more active in this sense in an ionised state; while classical radioactive materials are more active still, it seems.

Full details of all this work will appear in physical papers or book form at the earliest opportunity after the war, as soon as time and funds enable us to round it off.



## AN ARTIST LOOKS AT DIVINING

By C. F. HAMILTON

My first introduction to Dowsing was when about twelve years ago I approached Messrs. Duke and Ockenden on behalf of a friend whose well was unsatisfactory. After consulting the Geological Maps of the district involved, they concluded that a good supply of water was unlikely to be available there. However, they decided to send a Dowser, but did not consider that under the circumstances he would be successful.

On his arrival, I walked over the ground with him, and was very interested in his methods. He found a good supply of water at about 75 feet.

Noticing my interest in his work, he invited me to try my hand at it. After showing me how to hold his rod (a hazel) he told me to walk in a certain direction, and on doing so I obtained a reaction after covering a few yards, where, as he told me afterwards, there was an underground stream. I thought nothing more about the matter, until some time later my own well dried up.

I went to Messrs. Harper and Ede, of Lewes, to see what they could do about it. They arranged to send a Mr. Goodall to prospect. In the meanwhile, remembering my previous experience, I thought of trying my hand again, more out of curiosity than anything else. Cutting a rod I walked about the grounds near the house, and to my surprise obtained reactions at two places. These I marked. On Mr. Goodall's arrival I asked him to try his rod over these places, wishing to know if my reactions had indicated water. He found this to be so. After some further trials, he decided that one of the two places I had found should give a good supply of water, and estimated the depth at 50 feet. A bore was sunk there and a good supply struck at 52 feet. It was Mr. Goodall who told me about the B.S.D. and their *Journal*, to which I became a subscriber.

On finding that I, to some extent, was a sensitive, I obtained all the books I could on the subject and started to study, practising with rod and pendulum. I do not claim to be a competent dowser by any manner of means, my interest being, mainly, what may be described as academical, coupled with an intense desire to try and understand the how and why of its workings. However, I think that some of the experiments I have made may perhaps prove of interest to others.

I started by practising on the lines laid down by the Vicomte Henry de France, which I found very clear and easy to follow. After a time I noticed that my reactions occur when my hands, and not the point of the rod, are over the object dowsed. This, I believe, is unusual. I have tried dowsing with the bare hands.

After trying various methods, I found that, on holding my hands in front of me, with the elbows close to the body, the palms of the hands downwards and with the tips of the thumbs and first two fingers lightly pressed together, thus forming a rough triangle, I received reactions when over an underground stream or an electrical conductor, by my thumbs being jerked violently upwards. Later, on reading the *Physics of the Divining Rod*, I was struck by the similarity of this manner of holding the hands, and the position they assume when using a rod in the "reverse grip."

It was owing to a failure (one of many, alas!) that I started practising Dowsing from maps and plans—a form which in many ways I prefer, and have been fairly successful with. I think the absence of distractions which may occur when working over the ground has something to do with it. Of course, I always check up on my results by going over the ground whenever possible.

One day the gardener reported that the handle of the mowing machine had jumped from off its holder, while he was cutting the paths in the vegetable garden, and that he had been unable to find it. Sometime previously I had located and recovered my wife's wrist watch (a rustless steel one) which she had lost while picking flowers. With a rod and a small steel knife as a sample, I found it quite soon, although it was some 30 yards from where she thought she had lost it. So I went after the handle, with a nail as sample. All I obtained, however, was an indication which led me to a large horse-rake that stood some distance beyond the garden. I gave up the attempt as a failure, putting it down to "interference."

That evening I thought of trying to locate it by working over a plan of the garden. So I drew one, marking the paths. With a pendulum and the nail as a sample I obtained gyrations at a place over one of the paths. The next day I went to the corresponding spot in the garden, but failed to find the handle. A few days later the gardener told me that he had come across it, in a currant bush where it had been caught up. On showing me the place, I saw that it was within the area of the gyrations I had obtained, but that I had failed to find it, having only searched on the ground.

Since the war I have confined most of my experiments to dowsing from maps and plans, as I have been in London most of the time. When in the country I obtained a good deal of practice by getting someone to place, say, a length of zinc gutter, in some part of the garden or adjoining fields, and then trying to locate it from an Ordnance Map. I found this a very useful form of practice, and it greatly improves one's skill. Besides using the well-known method of pendulum and pointer, I applied the "two samples" method as evolved by the Abbé Ferran,

and found it worked quite successfully on a map up to a certain distance. Placing the samples on one of the margins of the map, a line is obtained when the oscillations from the pendulum are diverted towards the object sought for. Repeating the process on either one of the two margins at right angles to the first, and where the lines so obtained intersect, gives very closely the position of the object. It can then be "pinpointed" in the usual manner. This is generally quicker and less fatiguing than, perhaps, having to work all over the map with the pendulum. It is, however, unsuitable for locating an underground stream for if there is more than one within the area of the map, the second direction may well point to a different stream, and lead to false results.

There appears to me to be some connection between dowsing from maps and drawing in perspective. Perhaps this is a purely personal feeling, as I am a painter by profession. Everyone knows that drawing in perspective is, *au fond*, the interpretation and representation of a three-dimensional object, or objects, on to a two-dimensional surface. The length and breadth may be found, if necessary, by direct measurement or to scale—the third dimension or depth, only, in an indirect manner such as by the rules of perspective. So in map dowsing the depth, or third dimension, can only be estimated (in so far as I know) by some indirect method, such as by "counting" or measuring along the surface of the map.

Depthing from maps has always presented exceptional difficulties to me. No two methods seem to give consistent results. On thinking the matter over—after several failures—I decided to try and apply the "Copper Wire" method.

Along the centre of an ordinary foot-ruler I cut a slot, a quarter-of-an-inch wide, extending from the twelfth to just short of the zero line, through the centre of which line I drilled a small hole. A length of copper wire was stretched along the face of the ruler, one end being fixed above the twelve-inch line and the other bent downwards at right angles so as to pass through the hole on the zero line and protrude to about an eighth-of-an-inch under the ruler. The object of the latter was so that the wire would make contact with the point on the map to be depthed when the ruler was laid on it. The wire was broken by a small zinc plate as near as possible to the zero line (after the manner advocated by Colonel Moreau). This ruler happens to be calibrated along one edge in inches and tenths of inches and mm. and cm. along the other. The particular calibrations are immaterial, but some scale is necessary from which to obtain readings.

As a basis to work from, I chose the stream that feeds my well, and which is 52 feet below ground level. This I marked on an Ordnance Map. After several trials I found the following method the most satisfactory. Placing the ruler on the map

at right angles to the stream, with the projecting point of the wire lying thereon, I held a pendulum, made of a small bottle of water, away from the map. On touching the wire with a small wooden pointer over the point where it made contact with the stream, the pendulum started gyrating in an anti-clockwise direction, which it does with me over water. When the gyrations reached their maximum I stopped the pendulum and started it oscillating, at the same time moving the pointer slowly along the wire. When it reached the 55mm. line, the oscillations changed their direction, through about 45 degrees and started to gyrate as before, reaching their maximum at the 80mm. line. On moving the pointer further along the wire they faded away. I repeated this experiment many times with the same results. Knowing only too well the pitfalls occasioned through auto-suggestion, before trying any further, I inserted a strip of cardboard in between the wire and the calibrations, thus hiding the latter, but leaving the wire uncovered. When the gyrations reached their maximum I removed the card and found the pointer was again at the 80 mm. line. From this I inferred that a distance of 80mm. from the stream was equal to 52 feet in depth.

Alternatively, the pendulum itself may be moved over and along the wire; it is, however, more difficult to obtain as accurate a reading this way owing to the gyrating pendulum partially obscuring the calibrations. I have tested this method of depthing over two other streams on neighbouring properties. In both cases the readings gave the appropriate ratios, one stream being 168 feet and the other 40 feet in depth. I have found that on verifying this later that the latter is 36 feet in depth, which makes my result incorrect by four feet. Next I adapted this principle so that it could be used vertically, rather in the same manner as when lowering or raising the pendulum when over a stream. I fixed a wooden base to a ruler with the wire laid along it as before but turning it over and under the base so that it made contact with the map when the ruler was stood upright. The results coincided with those obtained when the ruler was used horizontally, except that the oscillations changed to gyrations at the 105mm. line when the pointer was moved downwards. The next thing was to ascertain if there was any connection between the readings obtained from the ruler and the scale of the map. I therefore drew two maps, one being on a larger scale than the Ordnance Map and the other freehand. The results obtained, however, were identical with those obtained with the first map. This seems to have some advantage over methods whereby the estimated depth is measured and compared with the scale of the map. For if the latter be on a small scale the margin of error may be considerable. There are three points that must be taken into consideration. First, the speed with which the pointer or pendulum is moved over the wire. This

should be as regular as possible. If moved too quickly one is liable to overshoot the mark. With a little practice against a stop watch a suitable speed can be achieved. Personally, I find that one cm. to five seconds works quite well. Secondly, the length of suspension of the pendulum. I always "tune in" to the object I am about to dowse. If the suspension varies in length, there seems to be some time lag in its movements, thus giving slightly inconsistent results. Thirdly, a sample or a sample pendulum should be used. In one of my first attempts I tried a wooden pendulum; the initial gyrations were correct, but on moving the pointer along the wire the oscillating pendulum started gyrating in a clockwise direction, which I obtain when over copper.

In common with others who dowse over maps and photographs, I have on several occasions been asked if the subject of a photograph was alive or not. So far the results I have obtained have been found to be correct. My experience is, that the gyrations obtained from a dead subject or a photograph of one, besides being reversed, do not continue, if the pendulum is moved to over the palm of one's left hand, or to over the photograph of a living person. In fact, the pendulum becomes completely inert. If, however, the pendulum is moved from a dead subject or the photograph of one, to over another, the gyrations will continue, as they do from one living subject to another or their photographs. This applies equally to animals and insects from whom I have made many experiments. Now the fact that a pendulum becomes inert under the circumstances mentioned above is a very useful check on one's other reactions, also it is simpler and quicker than taking the serial number, which one has to do if a photograph is placed face downwards or if one is dowsing from handwriting.

Wishing to know if the reverse change of direction of the pendulum's gyrations takes place immediately after death, or if there was a time interval, I experimented on some flies. I held one carefully in a pair of tweezers and dowsed it, then while the pendulum was still gyrating squeezed the life out of it. The gyrations immediately changed, after an oscillation or so, to the reverse direction. On one occasion I dowsed over an earthworm to ascertain its sex. To my surprise the pendulum gave alternate female and male reactions, which continued as long as I held it there. The problem was eventually solved for me when someone pointed out that the earthworm belongs to the class known as Oligochaeta and is a true hermaphrodite. Why the female reactions always come first I cannot say, but perhaps there is a "Ladies first" rule among earthworms.

Last year I was laid up for some weeks in a Nursing Home, so I sent for my pendulum, intending to carry out some experiments. One of them was trying to sex the patients in the other

rooms of the Ward. I got one of the nurses to draw a plan of the rooms extending to the end of the corridor; and to outline the position of the beds in them. These rooms numbered 55 to 59 inclusive. I started at about 10 p.m., being pretty sure that the inmates would be in bed at that hour. Nos. 55, 57 and 58 gave male, and No. 59 female, reactions. From No. 56 I could only obtain very weak oscillations, and no indications of the sex; this, I knew from experience, meant that the person there must be extremely ill.

Next day I showed the plan to the Ward Sister and asked if the sexes were correct. They were; and she said that the person in No. 56 was a woman, who was dangerously ill. I tried again later in the day, but with the same result. On the next evening I obtained anti-clockwise reactions from No. 56, which indicated that either the woman was dead or that a man had taken her place, but on trying the pendulum over the palm of my hand it became inert, which, as I knew, signified death. Next morning I asked if No. 56 had died and I was told that was so, and that she had died the morning before, the body being removed the same afternoon. So this was then clearly a case of "r  manence." The following evening I went over the plan again to see what reactions, if any, I would get from No. 56, and again obtained clockwise gyrations, but on moving the pendulum to over my hand they continued, though in the reverse direction (which is usual with me from one of the same sex), so I knew that a male was there. I learnt later that this was so, and that he had moved in during the day.

One important item is sometimes overlooked, which applies to map and photograph dowsing, and that is, if a piece of paper or such like has been held between the fingers and thumb, reactions from their imprints (although invisible to the naked eye) can be obtained. It is a wise precaution when about to dowse from a photograph, &c., to be careful how you handle it, and if possible to wipe it over with a damp cloth beforehand.

## DIVINING OF ORE DEPOSITS

BY G. AUSTIN BROWNE, F.G.S.

The writer is not aware of instances where orebodies have been located by the practice of divining, and would, therefore, be glad to know of instances where ores, commercially payable or otherwise, have been thus located, especially in areas where these deposits were not expected to be present.

The constituents of orebodies are complex, and without going so far as to state that an ore of a metal is the least abundant constituent in a deposit, it is, nevertheless, in terms of yield per ton of ore extracted, a very small part. Native metals are extremely rare, with, of course, a notable exception in the case of gold, and the ore is an oxide, sulphide or a carbonate of the metal. In addition, there are impurities, such as sulphides or oxides of other metals, associated with the dominant metal. Non-metallic minerals, such as quartz, and others considered as waste, exist in such quantities in the earth's crust as to predominate, and the presence of these might be expected to swamp any reactions as might be experienced by a diviner, and may possibly prevent the detection of the valuable constituent of a deposit.

For example, a clay field should provide the reaction for aluminium, as should also the mica in a granite, and there are few rock-forming minerals which are not complex compounds of alumina. Will the diviner, by equipping himself with a piece of the pure metal he is endeavouring to detect, be able to increase his selectivity in favour of what he is searching for? Will clean or rusty nails carried round enable him to detect iron deposits in oxide form, and will he need a specimen of iron pyrites to detect iron pyrites?

The writer has witnessed experiments of metal finding, carried out in a public hall in a town in the heart of the Camborne-Redruth mining area. This was many years ago, when mining conditions locally were very prosperous. The experiments were really demonstrations taking the form of parlour tricks, but instead of sovereigns and gold watches being hidden, to be found by the operator, specimens of local ores were used. Everybody was aware of the existence of these specimens, they were large and not easy of concealment. The experiments were demonstrations of divining by selection, thus, a piece of metallic tin from a local smelting works was used for detecting an ore containing cassiterite, likewise lead, zinc and copper for detecting ores containing those metals. Demonstrations of interference to detection by the placing of insulating media between the operator and the lump of ore concerned, served to indicate, perhaps, the electrical nature of such radiations as existed, for



the insulating media were sheets of newspaper, glass, and china dishes and plates. The blindfolding of the operator showed that the insulating properties of the media were genuine, and as his divining apparatus consisted of a pendulum of neutral material, and he was completely unaware whether it was oscillating or not, while blindfolded, there seemed no doubt that a selective divining could be done. The writer assisted, as one of the "gentlemen of the audience," and in spite of deception, the operator's reactions were correct.

This can be understood in a hall, where the operator can be immediately over the specimens, and under which conditions he should experience the strongest reactions. He was not a mining man, but having lived in that town all his life he knew and recognised every specimen, as did everybody in the audience.

Demonstrations in the field, however, cannot be so favourable, though in that area of Cornwall it is hardly possible to stand anywhere and not experience a reaction. It is the most highly mineralised area in this country, and if the sought-after reactions are not neutralised by those received from the unwanted part of orebodies, then a sensitive diviner should pick up reactions all over the place. The location on, or near, the surface, of a lode, or metal ore-carrying fissure, is probably what the diviner may detect. Its position at depth is a matter for the geologists to indicate, or for the mining engineers to prove when they encounter it in their workings. At depth its characteristics may have changed, until it is not readily identifiable, and it is probable that the metal content is different; thus, in this area of Cornwall concerned it has been found that a copper lode near the surface is a tin lode at depth, and this change occurs at a depth below the limit of the diviner's detection. Also, at or near the surface, atmospheric agencies have often formed oxides of the metals, while at no great depth the ~~ores~~ are sulphides. Thus, a copper oxide will change to a copper sulphide, and that will give place to a tin oxide, persisting to the bottom of the workings. What will the diviner expect to experience while going over this? In addition, it is not unlikely that he will have to contend with the effects of cross lodes of lead-zinc, and perhaps mispickel, sulphide of arsenic, will be present also.

It may be that divination in this line is only the detection of something which is foreign to, or of a nature independent of, the general composition of the country or area. The exact composition of the independent cause of a reaction may be difficult or even impossible of statement, and while a partial neutralisation of influences of which the operator may be aware, and by which he is affected, can perhaps be achieved by the handling of a sample, it should not be expected that he can diagnose free of error. These notes may assist diviners in realising



what difficulties they are up against, and may guard against failure, and explain failures.

With regard to samples. How is a sample of water to be carried round? Must the operator have to drink copious draughts of it before hand, and be careful not to wear rubber-soled shoes or Wellington boots?

A short time before this war the writer witnessed, by means of television, experiments in the finding by divination of metal articles buried in the ground. He is bound to admit that he was not impressed, for the experiment savoured very much of a modernised version of "hunting the thimble." The operators must have been made aware that articles were hidden, and certain other persons must have hidden them. Perhaps thought transference took a part in the proceedings, for it was noticed that something which looked suspiciously like paper was the protective wrapping used, and this ought to have insulated the articles, completely preventing their location.

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## A COLOUR EXPERIMENT

BY GLADYS BARRACLOUGH

The renewed interest in colour and its problems has brought to my mind an interesting experiment made before the War which bears on the subject.

I was staying in Liverpool with some friends, and my "tricks" with rod and pendulum were frequently used by them as a source of entertainment for their friends. The father is a well-known gardener, with a reputation for iris-growing. His interest in dowsing was casual and patronising, but one day after a good tea he suddenly challenged me, with an iris leaf in his hand, to find the plant from which it had been taken. His iris garden is vast, and I spent some time going from bed to bed. At last I found not one plant, but three, to which the rod reacted with the leaf given me as a "sample." I was disconcerted, as I expected to get one only. However, I took him my findings and he grudgingly acknowledged that in the bed I had selected there were three plants of the same variety. "Well," he countered, "now tell me the colour of the blooms." "If I get the right method, I should be able to do so" was my reply. Frankly, I did not know where to begin, as in March leaves flourish, but there are no flowers. My host was doing a private chuckle,

as I could tell by his expression. He thought his catch was perfect, and my acceptance a little too prompt.

The solution came from his daughter, who produced a very comprehensive colour book, issued, I believe, by the Horticultural Society. It gives a complete range of every colour from the palest tint (nearly white) to its darkest. I had not the slightest idea if a half-inch of colour on paper could be used as a sample to find the specific colour of some non-existent iris blooms. Anyway, I started with the leaf in my right or pendulum hand, and put the middle finger of my left hand on each small square of colour in the chart, laboriously going down about three columns of mauves and purples—with no result. I then started on the yellows. I did not concentrate or wait too long on each colour. I find a casual curiosity serves me best. Concentration makes one too rigid. On reaching a pale primrose, the pendulum reacted promptly, changing at once from oscillation to gyration. My host was not in the room. He did not waste time watching me wade through rows of colour in what he thought was very vain endeavour. On being called by his daughter, his astonished comment was "By jove, its right!" Nevertheless, he immediately looked up his iris records, and it *was* right. Each colour in the chart is numbered, and the number against the pale primrose tint was written against his notes on that particular iris. I wonder whether anyone else has used this method of colour-classification.

It did not occur to me to try to select the colour blindfolded, but I do not believe I can function as a dowser without my eyes. I have tried classifying male and female photographs blindfold, but my pendulum only wobbles without any distinct action. Surely it is reasonable to suppose that the eyes are very sensitive points of contact of planes of radiation. Turenne, I know, mentions that the eyes are necessary to dowsing. Lakhovsky stresses the three planes of the ear as being important, particularly to mammals and birds, but I wonder if any experiments have been made with hooding homing-pigeons. It should make no difference to the operating of the internal ear planes, but would show clearly if the organs of sight were necessary also.

In classifying this experiment a few important points emerge:

(1) There was no mental suggestion, as the one man who knew the colour of the flowers was out of the room during the selection of colour, and the method used for the first time.

(2) Since colour is a matter of vibration of light on the organs of sight, it is possible that gazing alone without touching the colour chart would have brought muscular response to the dowser. If, however, sight is not essential to dowsing, touching the colour would be necessary.

(3) Is colour less important to this experiment than the similarity of chemical substance which would be in the future flower,

and of course also circulates in the leaf, and of which the colour sample was probably composed.

(4) If it were possible to obtain three colour samples that looked identical but were composed of different oxides in each case, and the dowser got the same response from all three, then the vibration of light called colour would be the important factor, not the chemical formula for flower that was circulating in the leaf.

The above was written about three weeks ago. Since then I have carried out one or two experiments which I also add as bearing on colour problems.

I have tried to carry out my suggestion at point (4) above, but due to the war no firm will undertake any experiments, however simple. So this must await more peaceful days.

#### ARE THE EYES NECESSARY TO THE USE OF COLOUR IN DOWSING ?

##### (I) Objects used :

Several bits of colour of either material or coloured paper,  
2 clean (unused) press-fibre pill-boxes,  
Windsor & Newton's (artist's colourmen) chart of water colours.

A sample of one of the colours was put into a pill-box by a friend in another room.

I took the box in my pendulum hand, and with my left centre finger touched each colour of the chart in turn, moving gradually down the columns.

The colour was correctly located in the colour-chart. It was a bit of blue material. This experiment was done two or three times with different colours with success.

(II). The next experiment was conducted with a 12in. square of thick white paper, in which a small opening was cut, just large enough to show each colour through, eliminating the others. The colour was again selected in the other room and put in a fresh pill-box.

I held the box in my right or pendulum hand, but this time I did not touch the chart, I merely *looked* at the colour showing through the cut opening in the white paper as I moved it from one colour to another. The experiment was a success. The colour in the box was located on the chart each time.

One interesting point occurred. The colour chosen by the helper in the other room was not matched beforehand on the chart, which remained in the room in which the dowsing was done by me. On one occasion a slip of coloured paper barely  $\frac{1}{4}$ in. square was selected. The helper on watching me at work thought that I had this time passed over the red colour which she considered matched the sample in the box, but she did not stop me. However, at the end of the second group of reds on the chart the pendulum changed action. The box was opened, and the sample

was truly matched, at the second group of reds—not the first. I mention this, as the possibility of mental suggestion from the helper to the dowser could have been likely, though no word was spoken.

Another point of interest is the fact that the colour selected was *put in a box of thick pressed fibre*. No light could possibly reach it while the dowsing was in progress.

I am myself convinced that colour can be selected without it being exposed to light. What the physical explanation is I cannot attempt to solve. I do not think it is yet clear whether the substances of which the colour is composed are mainly responsible for the dowser's reactions or not. But I am of the opinion that to easily dismiss puzzling factors as psychic has dangers that damp the spirit of research, and put us back in the middle ages, when superstition put the dowser under a cloud as a person of abnormal propensities, capable of deflecting natural laws; whereas I am sure we are quite humble and average humans merely sensitive in one direction, but not more so than the artist or the musician whose sensitivity is seldom classed as psychic.

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## FLORAL ASSOCIATES

By R. L. STEMP

He is a brave man, indeed, who dares to enter the ranks of present-day contributors to our *Journal*, and to march with those whose outstanding genius in all matters pertaining to dowsing is familiar and inspiring to us all. But when our President says (No. 38) "If there are no contributions there can be no *Journal*," then it must needs be that "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," for "no *Journal*" is just unthinkable.

Those of us who are gardeners—and who is not a gardener just now?—will remember with gratitude those fascinating articles subscribed by the late Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Cunningham and earlier by Mr. Darlington, on plants and horticultural experiments, and there must be many, attempting to follow their lead, who approach a withering tree, with rod and pendulum, murmuring incantations to Flora or anathemas to the Naiads.

So it was in my garden recently. I had planted in the Autumn a row of mixed young standards at the foot of a bank, and a willow hedge some four feet behind them.

When Spring came, all duly burst into bud with the exception

of a double red hawthorn upon which I had placed great expectations. Later, all came into leaf, but not the hawthorn. When it should have blossomed, it showed no external sign of life.

"Now," thought I, "what was it about those *ondes nocives*, those wicked emanations, which the dowser seeks to discover?" So, with rod poised for the attack, I made careful examination. Yes! there was an underground stream, and forthwith I stupidly and illogically assumed it to be the cause—"post hoc ergo propter hoc." Beware, oh ye knights of the rod: it is so easy to jump at false conclusions.

Anyhow, something had to be done about it: the tree would certainly not live much longer. So it was dug out—a risky operation in the month of May—the roots were washed, and it was replanted in a new site. In two or three weeks it had shot out and is now doing well.

But to return to the original position. Suddenly a young lilac sickened, and rhododendrons looked uncomfortable and unhappy. The willow seemed to grow very reluctantly just there, and the philadelphus—mock orange—failed to bloom.

Just outside the garden the path is very wet from surface drainage, hence the reason for planting the willows. Why did these not grow with all the water to help them? A few yards away the willows were twice the size. The young laburnum, in particular, was sparkingly healthy. Was there some other cause?

In the immediate vicinity is a large red broom bush, and I wondered whether it was in any way the cause of the casualties around it. So leaves of all specimens round the broom were gathered together with a piece of the broom itself, and after fair trial it seems to be conclusively established that the broom is "difficult to live with."

Using the pendulum and starting with the broom, a strong anti-clockwise gyration was obtained. A hawthorn leaf from another tree objected most strongly, and gave an equally determined clockwise rotation. The thriving laburnum, which I believe is a cousin of the broom, gave an anti-clockwise result in strong agreement with its relative, while the lilac was strongly clockwise. The willow gave oscillation, so the presumption is that it will at least tolerate the company of the broom. As might be imagined, the rhododendron "agreed to differ" from the broom, since, as we know, the latter likes lime and the former abhors it.

However, less will be gained by tabulating the various species tried in my own garden, than by trying to establish the principle that there are agreement and disagreement between plants themselves, and we must not jump to the conclusion that because a plant becomes sickly it must therefore be on account of the presence of an underground stream.

In passing, it might be of interest to mention that the leguminous or pod-bearing species, so far as have been tried out, seem to live together in harmony. For example, laburnum, mentioned above, and lupins give the same rotation as the broom, but, of course, these are insufficient to establish a rule.

What gardens, then, we dowers should be able to produce! The pendulum or rod will find suitable soils, suitable fertilisers and suitable floral friends.

At the present moment most of the gardener's energy is directed towards the production of vegetables, and there should be no reason why some such selection of associates cannot be made in the kitchen garden, although here, of course, the genera are more limited, and the system of rotation keeps the similar classes more or less together. At the same time, in many small gardens, and where gardening has been taken up recently as a temporary measure, the rotation of crops has no place, and it would be as well to find out, say, if the rhubarb and tomatoes cared to live in proximity, or if the marrows were comfortable with their neighbours. Nothing can be expected even from a plant if we force it into the company of uncongenial associates.

When testing was first considered, it was thought that the soil occupied by certain plants had become untenable for others, but although this might be to some extent true, if leaves, stems, or fruits are tested, they will exhibit approval or disapproval of others. Some are just bad mixers, while others are very happy in each other's company.

## EXPERIMENTS OF A BEGINNER

By G. HUNTRISS

I have read a lot about Water Diviners and their work in books, magazines, &c. In the past I often tried to make the rod work without success. I now know that there is nothing magical about either as one is often led to believe. I have never seen an article that gave any advice on grip or tension. All one had to do, it seemed, was to hold a forked hazel twig which would rise on its own over water and minerals. I do not refer, of course, to the writings of dowsters themselves which do not as a rule appear in the popular press.

Some years ago Mr. Maby surveyed a piece of land for me and I then read his book *The Physics of the Divining Rod* and, becoming interested, I tried for myself the various instruments described—rod with both orthodox and reversed grips, angle rod, pendulum and various other devices. At first I found myself saying "There is a pipe there, will the rod dip?" With more confidence my thoughts were "What is the rod going to do?" just as one consults a clock or a thermometer.

Having found a small spring near the surface, I laboriously dug a well six feet in diameter and the same depth, finding in the process another spring I had missed owing to lack of experience. I have a six-inch earth borer, but my part of the Cotswolds is too rocky to make much use of it, though I have on occasion bored nine feet with it. The first spring was depthed by Creyke's depth point method and found at the anticipated depth, about four feet. The earth borer went right into it. For various reasons this well was never finished; it is in safe clay and has been used for the greenhouse when the main supply went wrong.

For some years I have taken a great interest in Homœopathy and have cured such complaints as the Common Cold and the much dreaded 'flu in a cat. When one looks at a large repertory one wonders that even a skilled physician ever finds the right remedy, and in my case I was honest enough to know that it was largely a matter of luck. I had no knowledge of Dowsing up to this time. Could prescription be done mechanically? Abrams, Boyd and others had machines, more or less elaborate, but could not our own methods and simple tools be used? Eminent Dowsters hinted at it, and with all the confidence and enthusiasm of the ignorant I started.

Working in an upstairs room, I found R1, R2, N1 bands from a disused pipe in the earth under the floor of the room beneath. A specimen of saliva—blood on clean white blotting paper is better—on clean white thin paper was taken and placed in an envelope (N.B.—Do not lick the flap). The envelope was held in contact with the rod in the left hand, the suggested remedy



in its bottle placed on the N1 band ; the operator then walked over the bottle with the rod, either type, properly sprung.

I used a place where there is an N band through ignorance, but have kept to this place as I find the band does not affect results and passing over the R bands shows me the state of the field at the moment. It is impossible to find a really neutral spot in a house, and there are disadvantages in doing this sort of thing in the garden. I suppose the ideal would be a wooden hut in the open country lit by oil lamps and having no water or gas pipes.

Some results were immediately obtained. Sometimes a cure, sometimes a miss, and sometimes the wrong complaint was cured. Lachesis, a snake venom administered for sore throat, partially cleared a bruise of long standing, and Rhus Tox given for Rheumatism ameliorated catarrh. Obviously something was wrong, but the results seemed to justify further trials, and I was fortunate enough to be able on several occasions to check results against a modern diagnostic machine worked by a doctor.

When this was done, the following points were noted. It will be recalled that the bottle was placed on the N1 band ; this was to get an area free from outside influences, but the R1 and R2 bands had been very useful as, when passed over, they had shown that there was a reasonable field at the moment. The reason for failure then became clear. The R bands were much stronger than the rays from the bottle, and the latter was often missed unless the rod was strongly flexed. Reason two was more complicated. It was found that it was necessary to break the contact between the rod and specimen after each test or else turn one's body through 180 degrees. If this was not done, it was found that indications from a remedy really belonged to the bottle immediately previous, in fact, the influence remained on the floor even if no bottle were there. It was not enough to take one hand off the rod unless the specimen came out of contact too.

Now that these two points were cleared up, results were better but seemed capable of improvement, and it was still not certain if the complaint treated was to be cured or some other that had not been mentioned.

An attempt to link up parts of the body with colours was more or less a complete failure, and it was decided to see if the pendulum would help.

I find the pendulum goes anti-clockwise for a favourable food or remedy, clockwise for bad or poisonous substances and merely oscillates for neutral. A piece of paper, for instance, is neutral. My kitchen is not a very good place for these tests, the presence of pipes and girders seems to "dull" the results, though no very definite fields are observed. Probably the fields neutralise one another.



An advance has lately been made on the above methods, as follows :—Hold the pendulum in right hand, start it oscillating and point a finger of the left hand at the food or remedy. The pendulum will gyrate. Let it do so say ten times, then do the same with the left hand or specimen of the person, and again count the gyrations. These may number ten or more, and this is a good indication ; if, however, pendulum oscillates after two or three gyrations the remedy is not the right one. The rod will lift where the pendulum indicates four or thereabouts. Try to get at least eight for a drug. A foodstuff with a lower indication or even neutral appears to do no harm. As a check test each drug twice without touching finger tips. It will be found impossible to do this unless the remedy is the correct one. The finger tips should be shortcircuited before passing on to the next drug to be tested. It should be mentioned that it is never necessary to renew a specimen. I believe it is thought to tune in to the individual and not merely to represent his or her state when first obtained.

The procedure is, then, as follows :—

1. Select possible remedies, referring to *Materia Medica* if necessary.
2. Place then one after the other on neutral ground and walk over them with specimen and rod.
3. Test those remedies to which the rod responds with the pendulum ; try to find a remedy which gives at least 8 to 10 as described above. If two drugs give the same results, see if the pendulum describes larger circles over either ; if so, give that one ; if not, try both on your patient.
4. Finally concentrate the thoughts on the disease and the drug. The pendulum should gyrate in an anti-clockwise direction. It does this when I hold it over an R band.

Unless you are a doctor or on a desert island do not attempt to cure serious diseases. The above ideas are not a sort of penny-in-the-slot method of curing where the physician fails. It is obvious that without some knowledge of drugs the task is hopeless. Boericke gives twelve hundred drugs, all used in several potencies. I fancy the patient might be dead before the dowser had tried the lot.

Unfortunately, no accurate record of cures has been kept, but there is sufficient evidence to be encouraging in the cure of such things as colds, sore throats, lumbago and so forth. I reduced the dropsy in a cat. Since starting this article I had a laying hen with a portion of bowel protruding, and I ran through a number of remedies mentioned in *Clarke's Prescriber*, and *Aloe and Ruta* came through and the cure appears to be permanent. No specimen was used in this case, the mind being concentrated on the matter only.

## ENLISTING THE PENDULUM

BY GRETTA MCKEOGH

The more I experiment with the pendulum, the greater my confidence in results reached, provided the pre-requisite essentials are present for correct reaction. The pendulum and rod are but indicators of knowledge already possessed by the Subconscious, which under correct conditions can be brought to the level of conscious awareness.

In the Cosmic Mind lies the deposit of all knowledge to which store the individual mind has access under the required conditions. This remark has bearing on illustrations to be mentioned later. The use of the pendulum and rod develop natural faculties of the subconscious mind—faculties common to all, but only used by comparatively few. Past and future, terms used for convenience by our time-bound minds, do not exist for the Subconscious. Time and space are no restrictions to the Subconscious, as experiments prove. These are grouped for convenience under appropriate headings.

### 1. LOCATION

(a). Last year I was occupying a furnished house, which the owner suddenly required, and as soon as possible, due to bombing in another area. I was given two months in which to find another house. This was decidedly awkward in view of general shortage of accommodation, and I was shortly going away on a visit to some friends in another part of the country. It was certainly rather a shock in the circumstances. Telling my worry to a friend, he told me not to bother, as he was absolutely certain of a house becoming vacant almost any day. Yes, he was quite sure. He had seen correspondence ordering a man to proceed to another area on important work in connection with the war. Quite definitely I would be fixed up well before I was going on this visit. In fact, in a week, or two at the most, the house would be mine. Well; week followed week, and after three weeks' waiting (during which time this man told me not to worry, "any day now") my hopes began to drop to zero. Anything is better than uncertainty, so I decided to try and experiment. Using a scale map of this town, I held the pendulum, and then the rod, over the spot at which that house stood. The reactions quite definitely indicated NO! This was certainly awkward—only five weeks to run, and I did not want this problem on my mind while away. However, I thought, "better to know the worst—shall I have to hunt outside this town, or not?" So selecting road by road, I let my pendulum travel, and to my astonishment it gyrated strongly when poised over the road in which I now live. I felt I must be dreaming, as I KNEW at the time there

was not one vacant property in this road. I then used the rod. Again the positive reaction. I told this to my friend with whom I live, and remarked, "Since I believe in pendulum or rod indications, under correct conditions, I must act out my conviction by not looking outside the boundaries of this town for future accommodation." But I could not help feeling as if I were dreaming—it seemed too good to be true. Another week passed, and then an amazing thing happened. Going back to lunch one afternoon, my friend exclaimed as soon as I entered "You've got a house!" I stared astonished. "Yes, you've got a house, I passed it this morning at the time a man who had heard privately that it was going to be let in a few days, and was the prospective tenant, was handing back the keys, as he had changed his mind about moving from his present address. You've got a house!" In regard to the house I really believed I was going to obtain, the man is still there, the orders for transfer having been cancelled. This experiment would appear to be in the nature of a projection in time.

(b). I have met trains from town, having by means of the pendulum learnt the hour of departure, and that friends of mine would be coming down by that particular train. I was not previously told that any special return would be selected.

(c). Using the pendulum I have known the time at which one I had to contact would be in, and when not at home. This type of experiment is easy, and can be checked merely by asking at what hour the person concerned happened to return. I did this when wishing to telephone.

(d). Some months ago, the writer was demonstrating to a group of people how easy it is to prove ownership of articles by means of the pendulum. One man present was greatly puzzled, and asked for a test specially for himself. After the swing of the pendulum had shown that a certain penknife belonged to him, he said he would go into another room, and I was to tell him in which part of that room he was standing. He took with him a witness, and the others present acted as witnesses of the experiment to be performed. We allowed an interval of five minutes, then the pendulum "picked up" and I called out to him "You are standing in a line between the fireplace here, and the garden door leading out of the room you are now in." This was shown to be correct. He thought the walls would not allow the pendulum to act.

(e). I had to call at a number of shops, and some houses, one day, and in an attaché case had, among other things, a book I intended to read when I had time. Some days later, I went to this attaché case, and the book was missing. I could not think where I might have left it, so decided to trail it, if possible, by the aid of the pendulum. Writing down the names of every place I had visited, by the process of elimination the search

became narrowed down, until a pronounced gyration indicated one building. Going to the house—there was my book.

## II. COLOURS—RELATION TO PEOPLE

The Mazdaznans have long taught that the radiations from the colours of certain foods have direct bearing on the selection of curative diets. This experiment relates to clothing. A lady, having heard of the beautiful creations of a designer, wrote that she would like a cardigan, but in view of the war-time difficulties in material, left to the designer the selection of colours. Taking a range of colours, and placing them in turn against her letter, a choice was reached. Later a letter was received, in which not only was pleasure expressed in regard to the workmanship, but the writer went on to say that "it made her feel so much better." Quite possibly, based on radiations, pendulum indications may prove of greater accuracy than advice in popular books on astrology based on nativities!

## III. A QUESTION OF AFFINITY

A cat was very sick, and would not even allow its owner to go near him. The writer wanted to get a clipping of its fur as a sample, but this idea proved to be out of the question. Taking a piece of brown paper on which the cat was lying, this was used as a sample of its state, and with the pendulum the correct herbs were found. In about a week the animal was quite well.

The signature of a person can be used as a sample for therapeutic purposes, no matter how long ago it may have been written. It has been proved over and over again that the radiations from such change with the changing disposition of the signatory.

## IV. ANALYSIS

An acquaintance went to a practitioner who uses the same set of herbs as I do—those selected by the late Dr. Edward Bach. Just as an experiment I asked if I may find out what herbs had been chosen. Placing the herbal prescription on a table, I placed samples against the bottle, one after another. Over those contained (as I thought) the pendulum gyrated, oscillating over the rest. Subsequent inquiry showed the accuracy obtained by means of the pendulum in analysis.

## V. INCREASE AND DECREASE OF PERCEPTIVE POWER

A number of people have told me that whereas once they got good results with pendulum and rod, they now found they could get no reactions. Cessation in fairly regular practice may have something to do with lost power (leaving out questions of health). Most of us are doing work to-day in connection with the National effort, and as a result have not the time for such pursuits as we otherwise would have. However, there are many simple ways

by which one can maintain to some extent a degree of one's former receptivity. Searching for hidden articles, purposely concealed by a friend, holding a metal sample or similar article to that hidden, is amusing, and has its value. One can, for the sake of practice, take an envelope (without looking at the stamp) and a map, and see how near one can get with the pendulum to the town at which it was posted. There are a number of methods by which one can, so to speak, "keep one's hand in."

A man was having tea at my home a few days ago, and the subject came up of water divining. He told me that out on his ranch in Canada, water had been found by a Norwegian dowser, and he was present when the trail was being followed. From that we got on to the pendulum (of which he had not previously heard) and some demonstrations of its various uses were made. Then, he was asked to hold out his hand palm upwards, for a test as to his state of vitality. He then asked if he could make a similar test on my upturned palm. He began by telling me he was quite sure that he would not be able to use a pendulum (thereby operating the Law of Expectation!) but he wanted to try. Possibly his lack of self-confidence may have had its bearing on the slowness of the pendulum's reaction, because the writer happens to possess excellent health. Anyway, a while later, he said to me "The thing is hardly moving, but I can distinctly *feel a current from your palm beating on the pendulum.*" I feel confident that with practice this man would become a highly proficient operator.

## VI. MENTAL QUALIFICATIONS IN RELATION TO THE PENDULUM

In experimenting with the pendulum, (a) ability to keep the mind passive, (b) ability to regard the subject under consideration from an objective point of view, and (c) ability to refrain from pre-conceived conclusions are essential. The type of concentration necessary when using the pendulum is something other than that which is generally understood by this term. Usually understood concentration is taken to mean a deliberate focussing of attention on one point after another in its bearing on our work, or on a decision we hope to reach. In using the pendulum, concentration takes another form. It is the switching of the mind on one subject only, holding it to that object to the exclusion of all other thought—no other details are allowed to slip in. No wandering of the mind may be permitted, if accuracy in receptivity is to be assured. With the object of attaining this degree of concentration, the writer finds the colour black of great value as an aid to making the mind a blank. This colour has the effect on me of inducing the necessary mental and physical relaxation. If I am sitting at a table, I use a black cloth, and a heavy pendulum. If in an armchair, I place the black cloth

on the carpet, and use a heavier pendulum, with a proportionately longer cord.

I sometimes experiment with the pendulum in matters of purely personal interest, and just because of the nuisance of "wishful thinking" and the tricks that such form of thought can play, I hit on the following method, which I use with the aid of a friend. This friend of mine cannot use the pendulum, but after many demonstrations seen of its value, believes in its use as an agent, under the requisite conditions. For conditions determine results—and always.

This is the method on which we work. I have something in mind about which I would like information before reaching a decision. I tell my friend about it, stressing the points regarding which I do not at the moment feel sure. The matter is then dropped. Some hours later, sometimes a few days later when I am not thinking about the matter, my friend will say something like this, "I am thinking about something—what reaction does your pendulum give?" With the aid of the black cloth background, I let go, and allow the pendulum to have its way. Sometimes the reaction is immediate—sometimes slower in showing. To date we have had no reasons to discredit the value of the reactions demonstrated. This technique is only used in relation to matters which directly concern me, and are restricted to my personal interests. This method was evolved with the sole object of guarding against "wishful thinking." The aim is to get a correct reaction, regardless of whether it is liked or not.

## VII. MENTAL RADIATIONS—AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

Radiations from minerals and water are established facts. But radiations proceed also from the mind. Quite definitely the mind rays out its needs. Dr. Edward Bach must have realised this truth, and used it as the fundamental fact which was the initial cause, resulting in his discovery of a set of herbs; the curative properties of which work in the nature of psychological readjustment. These mental radiations are unerringly discovered if the pendulum is used in conjunction with the Bach Herbal System. One example out of numerous others will serve to make clear this claim. About the middle of March a lady asked me to make up a herbal based on the discoveries of the late Dr. Edward Bach. She left me her signature purposely written as a sample. Using her signature, against the herbs comprising the Bach System, my pendulum gyrated over some, and oscillated over others. According to the reactions of the pendulum it was shown that she needed the following: Aspen, Cherry Plum and Star of Bethlehem. (At this point it may be well to emphasise that every herb selected by Dr. Edward Bach is absolutely harmless. Not one herb has been selected from any plant which could cause hurt to mind or body. This point is of the utmost

importance). The radiations from her then signature indicated "vague fears, mental strain and shock." The signature was given to me on a Saturday, and she said she would call the following Tuesday, having to go up to town meanwhile. Since mental radiations are constantly changing, I decided that I would make up the Bach herbs late on the Monday night, so as to be able to be as near to her needs as possible (just because the mind constantly rays out). But she did not keep the appointment. About ten days later she called. I did not see her. She called during my absence and spoke to my friend (whom she had known for a long time). She told my friend that she was sorry she did not come back as arranged. When she got to town she became very depressed, and later in the day when she went to meet her husband, she was shocked to hear from him that, in the course of his work, he must leave at once, and it may be some considerable time before he could be with her again. I knew nothing at all about this at the moment I was using her signature as a sample, and still knew nothing until I returned home several hours after she had again left. So, the mind does ray out its states, and the herbs discovered for their special properties (in relation to personality needs) by the late Dr. Edward Bach do reveal the nature of the ray-out.

In proof of the value of the pendulum indicator: When I used to take "key words" in conversation as pointers (a method taught to me by Dr. Bach), I made selections in keeping with such indications. And herbs selected, while they brought about good results, would in all probability have resulted in still better had I at that time known of the pendulum. The last time I made selections based on "key words" I went through the Bach selection of herbs all over again, but this time with the pendulum, and then discovered the need for certain herbs which without the pendulum I should not have included. Dr. Bach needed no pendulum, he just knew. Just as there are super-sensitive dowsers who are quite independent of the rod. Their sensitivity is sufficient.

On the one hand, then, we have the radiations from the mind. On the other, we have the raying-out from the herbs deliberately selected by Dr. Edward Bach, a psychologist of the first order. Between these two sets of radiations lies the psychic tie, the discovery of which is the great resolvent.

It is at this point that once again the pendulum demonstrates its value.



## NOTES AND NEWS

Mr. T. J. Kelly, of the firm of Kelly and Bennett, Longford, Artesian Well Borers and Diviners of Spring Water, Coal and Minerals, writes as follows in a letter of April 30th, 1943 :—

"On the 20th inst. we had to go with the Engineer to our Board of Health to a small town in the County to advise on improving the water supply there. On the night before, Mr. B. divined a spring on the map flowing from a lake about 12 miles distant to this town. We drove out a road in this direction, and when we arrived at a certain spot Mr. B. said, 'The spring is here.' He got out and found it exactly as he had divined it, and we traced it into the town. It is a powerful spring, and varies in width from 50 yards to 100 yards."

\* \* \* \* \*

A member writes from Umzimkulu, East Griqualand :

"A letter has been received by me from my son, an Air Observer, on a S. African bomber in the Desert in Tunisia, in which he says : 'I was approached by the Colonel, who had heard I could use the stick. I told him I was only an interested amateur, but I cut two sticks from an olive tree and went to an old "Well" of Roman origin, and pegged out two strong streams passing through the "Well."' Eventually my son was let down the 'Well,' where, to his amazement, he found two tunnels with running water and the tunnels right under his 'pegs' put in on top. How is this for 'Heredity'? I have been using the stick for thirty years, and the lad had just played at it at home, with any rods left around the house. This experience will give him great confidence, as this find was of military value."

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According to the *Evening Star* (Ipswich) of April 12th, the Marquis of Exeter is noted for his gifts as a water diviner and has discovered several hitherto unknown sources of water on his picturesque Stamford Estate.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the *Rand Daily Mail* of March 20th it is stated that a sub-committee of the Pretoria City Council has recommended, in order to relieve the acute water shortage in Pretoria, that two diviners who had previously offered to indicate sites where upwards of 5,000,000 gallons a day could be obtained, be each offered a fee of 100 guineas to furnish a detailed report on schemes proposed by them, and that they be given an undertaking that should the Council exploit their respective schemes and obtain a supply of not less than 1,000,000 gallons a day, they will be paid a reward of £1,000 for every million gallons.



As stated in the *Evening Standard* of May 6th, Mrs. Edith Audu, for eight years the only white woman in the North Chad district of Central Africa, is the wife of the official French water diviner.

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In the *Isle of Ely Advertiser* of May 12th, Mr. J. Davey, a water diviner, of Westwell, was successful in finding a gold signet ring which Dr. E. W. Wade, of The Beeches, Harleston, had lost in his garden.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BUENOS AIRES.

7th January, 1943.

To the Editor, *B.S.D. Journal*.

Dear Sir,

Reading some back numbers of the *Journal* recently, I happened across an article by Captain Halliday (*B.S.D.J.* III., 21) in which he recalls a terrible experience of his having to watch one of his party die of sunstroke, being powerless to help. The following may perhaps prove helpful to someone finding himself in a similar predicament.

During May, 1942, I was visiting a somewhat isolated district of the Cordoba Province when I was informed that an acquaintance had been brought home suffering from sunstroke. I found him in bad shape, temp. 104° (information supplied) and breathing spasmodically. Procedure was as follows, and which, it will be noticed, is similar to that recommended by Paul C. Jagot for "discharging" a person. It is given in detail for the information of those who may not have read Jagot's writings.

*First*: Patient's hands grasped right in my left, &c.

*Second*: Right and left thigh gripped with my corresponding hands, which were transferred gradually down to toes.

*Third*: Patient's left hand in my right hand, palm of my left hand laid on right side of his forehead.

*Fourth*: Palms of my left and right hands laid on right and left side of his forehead respectively.

*Fifth*: Rapid passes with both hands from head to toes, the fingers extended on the downward stroke but fists closed when returning to the head.

These actions were alternated for about 30 minutes, when the sick man opened his eyes freely, expressed the wish that the doctor would be delayed and not interfere and began a running conversation on the sensations he was experiencing.

Half-an-hour later he got out of bed and pottered about, but would not accept further treatment because my hands were "unpleasantly hot now."

Unfortunately, there was no one available who could take an accurate note of the sensations he experienced during treatment,

but here are some of them :—

*First treatment* : Tingling in fingers.

*Second treatment* : Sensation of "drawing off" from upper part of body to toes.

*Third treatment* : Tingling sensation was immediate and came sometimes in surges. It was felt all over the body at one moment and again in one or other part of the body only. There was no "reversal" such as I have noted in another case, in which the current repeatedly passed from one calf through the body to the opposite knee and returned. On another occasion the same person reported reversal from right arm across chest to left elbow and back again.

*Fourth treatment* : As for third.

*Fifth treatment* : Sensation of cold (felt through a second blanket asked for as a protection) as my hands passed over his body. This "cold" also felt in my fingers.

Yours faithfully,

D. O. KING.

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BUENOS AIRES.

24th May, 1943.

DEAR SIR,

The Argentine peewit is commonly kept here in gardens for the purpose of keeping insects under control. I have noticed that he often finds insects by tapping the ground with either foot and then drives his bill well into the ground at a spot which may be in any direction in front and sometimes as much as one foot away. This practice may be common to other kinds of birds, and perhaps he hears the disturbed insect, but the fact remains that when water dowsing reactions are weak, he does not work in this way but stands disconsolately on one foot or looks around for insects on weeds and on the ground.

I find it quite useless to work (on flow field) when the peewits are not busy and the "periods of activity" are often extremely short, with at times an almost complete cessation for days at a time. I refer to local conditions of several superimposed water tables down which this periodic activity appears to make an orderly procession from one water-bearing bed to another to the bottom, after which it begins again at the top. Under my tennis court the top water layer in which a flow is detectable lies at 92 metres, and presumably the rock basement is 372 m. below ground level, because it is from this level that activity returns and begins all over again. The whole process is so suspiciously cyclical that I hesitate to report the fact. However, I hope to send later a complete time table with levels, taken over 12 hours on different days.

Yours faithfully,

D. O. KING.

## LIST OF MEMBERS

*Including those who paid Subscriptions for 1942-43 and have not notified their resignation, and also those who have paid Subscriptions for 1943-44.*

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 SCRUTTON, Miss M. E., Chickmarling, Udimore, Rye.  
 SELKA, Mrs., 68 Emm Lane, Heaton, Bradford, Yorks.  
 SEN, Omee Bros., Sandeman Road, Quetta, Baluchistan.  
 SHALLIKER, J., 272 Colne Road, Burnley, Lancs.  
 SINGLEMAN, J., The Maisonette, Masson Avenue, S. Ruislip, Middlesex.  
 SKELTON, J. A., 143 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.  
 SLATER, W. C., 25 Short Street, S.E.1.  
 SMALL, A. T., Governors Bay, Christchurch, New Zealand.  
 SMITH, Mrs. E., 1 Pearl Court, Devonshire Place, Eastbourne, Sussex.  
 SMITH, P. J., 22 Broadway, Broughton, near Preston, Lancs.  
 SMITHERS, Mrs. OTWAY, Ithen, Stoke House, near Alresford, Hants.  
 SPARLING, Mrs. W. C., Fir Bank, Far Sawrey, near Ambleside, Westmorland.  
 SPARROW, H. M., 19 Beech Grove, Benton, Northumberland.  
 SPONG, A. NOEL, Four Elms, Blackstone, Henfield, Sussex.  
 SPROTT, F. H., P.O. Box 816, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.  
 STANNARD, Miss N., 36 Old Hale Way, Hitchin, Herts.  
 STEMPE, R. L., The Homestead, Alton Road, Parkstone, Dorset.  
 STREETER, J. J., The Lodge, Chelwood Vachery, Nutley, Sussex.  
 \*SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION, 1st K.G.O. Sappers and Miners, Roorkee, India.  
 SUTTON, A. T. C., A.M.I.C.E., B.Sc., Box 187, Umtali, S. Rhodesia.  
 SWAIN, A. E., Rose Mount, Twyford Gardens, Banbury, Oxon.  
 SWAN, Captain C. V., M.C., J.P., Hattingley House, Medstead, Hants.  
 SWANN, Mrs., Dungeon Farm, Chorley Wood, Herts.
- TABER, W. Matchyns, Rivenhall, Witham, Essex.  
 TABOR, Miss M., Wellsprings, Sotwell, Wallingford, Berks.  
 TANDAN, P. D., Tandan's Fruit Laboratory, Quetta, Baluchistan.  
 TARPEY, Mrs. KINGSLEY, 5 Parsifal Road, N.W.6.  
 TAVERNER, J. L., 61 Wellesley Road, W. Croydon.  
 \*THOMAS, R. S., Penguin, Tasmania.  
 \*THOMSON, Lieut.-Commander RODNEY, R.N., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.  
 \*TRINDER, Captain W. H., Lower Close, Quenington, Gloster.  
 \*TRINGHAM, Canon H. J. F., M.A., Long Cross Vicarage, Chertsey, Surrey.  
 TROTTER, R. M., Princess Hotel, Bermuda.  
 TROW, H., The Haven, Westland Avenue, Horncchurch, Essex.  
 TUCKER, Captain W. A. L., M.M., Glebe House, Weston-super-Mare.  
 TURNER, Captain A. Brooke, M.C., Dell Field, 19 Sharmans Cross Road, Solihull, near Birmingham.  
 TURNER, A. F., 23 Fairfield Road, Bromley, Kent.  
 TURNER, G. T., 15 Carlton Avenue, Kenton, Harrow.  
 TURNER, J. STENSON, The Chase, Greenhill, near Coalville, Leicestershire.  
 \*TWEED, Major J. R. H., M.C., M.B.E., 1/19 Hyderabad Regiment, Agra, India.  
 TYLDESLEY, A., Myerscough, 86 Namu Road, Bournemouth.

TYLDESLEY, F., Grey Roofs, Warren Hill, Newtown Linford, Leicestershire.

UNDERWOOD, G., Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.

UTTLEY, H., Midhope Reservoir, Stocksbridge, near Sheffield.

VARVILL, Flying Officer J. K., R.A.F., M.C., 1 Clorane Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3.

VAUGHAN, G. T., Bryn Haul, Builth Road, Radnorshire.

VERNON, Lady, 17 Cheyne Place, S.W.3.

WAINWRIGHT, Mrs., Balsams, Standon, Herts.

WALDON, G. H., Monmouth Golf Club, Monmouth.

WALKER, T. K., 25 High Grove Road, Gatley, Cheadle, Cheshire.

WALLACE, C. P., Edenglass, Nairn, Scotland.

WALLIS, H. R., M.B.P.S., 74 North Drive, Hounslow, Middlesex.

WALTER, Mrs. J., Penmere, 7 Avenue Elmers, Surbiton, Surrey.

WALTON, Lieut.-Colonel G. V., R.M., Eastney Barracks, Southsea.

WATSON, G. C., Edendale, Hartley, S. Rhodesia.

WATSON, Dr. T. T. B., 79 Cambridge Gardens, W.10.

WEATHERBY, Miss K. E., c/o Mrs. Hill, Donhead Cottage, Donhead, Shaftesbury, Dorset.

WEBB-BOWEN, S. S., 56 Grosvenor Street, W.1.

WEDDERBURN MAXWELL, Miss D., Middlebie, South Farnborough, Hants.

WEEKS, Miss N. G., Mount Vernon, Sotwell, Wallingford, Berks.

WELCH, Mrs. MALCOLM, Stedham Mill, Midhurst, Sussex.

WESTLAKE, A. T., B.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Sandy Balls, Godshill, Fordingbridge, Hants.

WETHERED, V. D., B.Sc., 39 Garrick Close, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

WHARTON, E. A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., The Cottage, Buckhurst Park, Withyham, Sussex.

WHEATCROFT, J. D., Park View Lodge, Park View Road, Tottenham, N.17.

WHEATCROFT, Mrs., Park View Lodge, Park View Road, Tottenham, N. 17.

WHEELER, A. J., Haynes Street, Kalamunda, W. Australia.

WHITE, H. S., 15 Wickham Crescent, West Wickham, Kent.

WHITMARSH, Mrs., Cavendish, Brighton Road, Lancing, Sussex.

\*WIGELSWORTH, Dr. J. W., 2467 Glendower Avenue, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

WIGRAM, Mrs., 9 Keble Road, Oxford.

\*WILLIAMS, Mrs.

WILLIAMS, G., Hailey, Ipsden, Oxford.

WILLIAMS, G. A., 43 Leinster Gardens, Bayswater, W.2.

WILLS, Mrs. M. BLANCHE, c/o Williams Deacons Bank Ltd., Matlock, Derbyshire.

WILSON, Lieut.-Colonel E. B., D.S.O., Estate Office, Hooton Pagnell, Doncaster.

WILSON, Sir MURROUGH, K.B.E., Cliffe Hall, via Piercebridge, Darlington.

WINER, Dr. A. L., 70 New Cavendish Street, W.1.

WINGATE, General Sir REGINALD, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.1.

WOODWARD, F. R., c/o Stuart Turner Ltd., Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

WOODWARD, W. A., 139 Lordship Lane, Tottenham, N.17.

WOOLLEY, G. H., 92 Netherton Road, Worksop, Notts.

\*WORRALL, W. J., Culworth Lodge, Culworth, Banbury, Oxon.

WÖSSNER, Miss A., 3 Broadlands, North Hill, Highgate, N.6.

\*WRIGHT, DUDLEY D'A., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 7 Kendal Court, Rosebank, Cape Province, S. Africa.

YATES, Commander A., R.N., Holly Tree Cottage, Abingdon, Bibury-Gloster.

YATES, Mrs., 14 Stanford Court, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7.

YEATMAN-BIGGS, Mrs., Long Hall, Stockton, Warminster, Wilts.

YOUNGER, G. W., F.S.A., Woodchurch, Knoll Road, Dorking, Surrey.

# BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS COUNCIL

## *President :*

COLONEL A. H. BELL, D.S.O., O.B.E.

*Address :* York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

## *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :*

LT.-COLONEL H. M. EDWARDS, D.S.O.

*Address :* 56 Oxhey Road, Watford, Herts.

Miss M. E. MACQUEEN

Dr. HECTOR MUNRO

Major C. A. POGSON, <sup>2</sup>M.C.

Captain W. H. TRINDER

## OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

(a) To encourage the study of all matters connected with the perception of radiation by the human organism with or without an instrument.

(b) To spread information amongst members, by means of a journal, lectures and other means, about the use of dowsing for geophysical, medical and agricultural and other purposes and for tracing objects animate or inanimate.

(c) To keep a register of dowsers for water, minerals, oil, and for other purposes.

## RULES OF THE SOCIETY

### *I.—Membership.*

The Society is open to all persons interested in radiation-perception. The Council has power to appoint honorary members.

### *II.—Subscription.*

The subscription is five shillings per annum, or three guineas for a life member.\*

### *III.—Management.*

The Society will be managed by a Council consisting of a President, who will act as Chairman, and five members, one of whom will act as Treasurer and Secretary.

The President and members will be replaced as necessary by the Council, appointments being confirmed at a General Meeting.

All questions regarding the publication of the journal, lectures, meetings, etc., will be settled by the Council.

Decisions of the Council will be arrived at by correspondence if necessary, the facts being recorded in the Minute Book.

Decisions will be decided by a majority vote, the Chairman having a casting vote.

The Council has power to co-opt other members for special purposes.

### *IV.—Accounts.*

The financial year will be from July 1st to June 30th.

Accounts will be published annually within two months after the end of the financial year.

Accounts will be audited privately.

### *V.—General Meeting.*

A General Meeting will be held annually, and other meetings when considered necessary by the Council.

\* Pending a revision of the rates of subscription, no more life members are being accepted at present.

# BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

## Financial Statement for Year ended 30th June, 1943

### RECEIPTS.

1941-42.  
£ s. d.

Brought in—

Cash at Bank .. 20 12 1

Defence Bonds .. 235 0 0

279 1 0

101 0 6 Annual Subscriptions

8 19 0 Life Subscriptions

7 1 7 Sales of *Journal*

1 3 6 Sales of Badges

— Special Fees

7 10 0 Interest on Defence Bonds

5 6 Interest on P.O. Savings Bank

£ s. d.

255 12 1

112 9 8

1 13 0

8 7 7

1 2 7

10 10 0

6 13 11

1941-42.  
£ s. d.

22 0 8

63 18 3

3 10 7

4 10 0

50 0 0

5 5 0

4 6

### PAYMENTS.

Postages and Cheque Books

Printing of *Journal*

Printing and Stationery

Meetings

Special Grants

Audit Fee

Loss on realization of Defence Bonds

Balance, 30th June, 1943—

Cash at Bank

Defence Bonds

£ s. d.

22 7 0

87 11 0

16 2 9

4 7 0

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46 1 1

220 0 0

266 1 1

£405 1 1

£396 8 10

£405 1 1

£396 8 10

H. M. EDWARDS, *Hon. Treasurer.*

I have examined the above Receipts and Payments Account with the Books and Vouchers and certify it to be in accordance therewith.

July 26th, 1943.

A. CECIL STOUGHTON.



